NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING PIPTR AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-FER-OLYMPIC THRATES, Broadway .- THE FIELD OF THE

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th avs. -BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PRINCE AMABBL-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-UNCLE

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, COMIC VOCAL-

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts. -THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway.-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, June 29, 1870.

.. CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: Unfavorable Prospects for the Rattlication of the St. Domingo Treaty: General Babcock's Negotiations Approved by the President; Pennsy vanua Enteavoring to Continue the Duty on Coal; the House Passes the Miscellancous Appropriation Bill; the Tax and Tariff Bills in Bill; the Tax and Tariff Bills in House The Quarantine Question: New Manual Treatment of the House Pas to Tax and Tarin Date Bill; the Tax and Tarin Question: New the House—The Quarantine Question: New York versus Perth Amboy; Meeting of the York versus Perth Amboy; Meeting of the York versus Perth Amboy; Macei Quarantine Commissioners — Obitua Selling for the Fleetwood Park Race City Common Council—Fire in Jersey

Deaths.

10—The Avenue C Railroad as a Blind—Yachting Notes—Street Improvements—Bersonal Intelligence—Naval Intelligence—The Great Fire on Long Island: Ten Thousand Acres of Wood Land Burned; Loss \$100,000—The Human Brutes: Further Particulars of the Harlem Horror—Colege of St. Francis Xavier—Lecture on Practical Temperature—West Point Examination—Harvard College Commencement—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

THE FRENCH MONETARY COMMISSION bas, we are told by special cable telegram, decided that gold is the only legal standard value tender. The Commission recommends that the twenty-five franc gold piece of France be assimilated in worth to the British sovereign and the American gold half eagle.

THE TRANSOCEANIC YACHT RACE between the Dauntless and Cambria is referred to today in a special cable telegram from Loudon, reporting the arrangements which have been agreed on for the recognition of the respective vessels at sea by night during the contest. Mariners will read the request which is preferred to them by the owners of the yachts with interest.

A TERRIBLE DAY was yesterday in its fearful heat, giving us a pretty clear idea of the burning desert of Arabia, the roasting shores of the Red Sea and the sweltering jungles of India, until the little relieving thunder shower, near six in the evening, came on with its cooling shadow, its welcome rain and reviving air, particularly in accepting it, as we did, as a sign of heavier clouds and a more refreshing change soon to follow.

CARTAGE IN CONGRESS.—The Collector of this port reorganized the Custom House cartage system, or rather it has been reorganized since his accession to office by parties who are popularly charged with a mercenary disposition. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the new system to be discontinued; but it keeps on, to the indignition of its opponents; and now these gentlemen have made themselves heard through Congress in a resolution asking the Secretary whether his instructions to the Collector have been obeyed, and if not, why not? This conundrum will puzzle the Secretary.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS .- We hear there is likely to be a compromise effected between the Park Commissioners and the abutting protestors upon the matter of the proposed ventilators and stairways on the Fourth Avenue Railroad at and above the Thirty-fourth street tunnel. This is as it should be. The empire of the Park Commissioners is peace. Their object appears, very properly, to be to elevate and ornament, to attract and interest strangers, to gratify the people of the city, and not to trespass unjustly upon any citizen's property, rights or Privilegos

Chinese Labor-The Political Question

"Ah-my!" "Ah-sing!" and "Ab-how!" are beginning to be something more than expressions of sentimental despondency. "Ah-sing" and his seventy-four associate Chinamen are now successfully employed by Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Massachusetts. in making shoes, as an experiment against the high wages exacted by the Crispin societies or working shoemakers' trade unions of the State. "Ab-how!" is this startling experiment of cheap Chinese labor against dear American skilled labor to be resisted? and 'Ah-my!" where is it to stop? If the Chinaman, with a short training, at less than balf price, can be employed as a substitute for the skilled American in making shoes, why may not he or she be also employed in making clothing, hats, bonnets, cotton and woollen goods, iron in all its forms, buildings, ships, &c., books, newspapers, and in everything, from a chronometer to a cotton field, and from a bride's outfit to the cleaning of the kitchen? Yea, why not in everything in which labor is required? Why not, when the swarming hive of China, with its four hundred millions of busy bees, is ready to supply us with five, ten or twenty millions at less than half our present prices of labor in every department?

With that North Adams experiment in shoemaking this question has suddenly loomed up into these startling proportions. How is it to be met? The trades unions of this city, through Mr. Schumaker, have presented a petition to Congress for the passage of a law protecting American labor against this threatened fearful competition from China, and o-morrow evening these trades unions are to hold "a monster anti-Chinese mass meeting" in Tompkins square. It is probable that at this meeting they will resolve upon a combination of strikes, when it may be deemed necessary to resist any further Chinese experiments in any business like that of North Adams. They may also resolve to make the importation of Chinese labor a political question, inasmuch as an invitation has been forwarded to Governor Hoffman to address the meeting, to which invitation a favorable answer is expectéd.

We dare say, too, that the democrats, in their present extremities, will seize with avidity upon this Chinese question as a Nork versus Ferth Amboy, Meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners—Oblitary—Poole City Common Council—Five in Jersey City——Cheekes—News from Jamiaca, W. I.—Charles Dickens: Remin-Sences of the Man, the Novelist and the Parent—Cuba: Spanish Accounts of the Second Landing of the Upton—News from St. Thomas—Our Late Indian Guests.

3—Ireland: The British Reign of Teror; Operation of the Gag Law in Meetin Accounts—That Times I Again—Sale of Petury—Missian—mer Resorts—The Von Beck Lunacy Case: The Inner Late and Habits of a German Kobleman—A Champiton of the Bogus Princess—The Darien Expedition: The Survey of the Isthmus Order for the Season—Lost His Money and His Catle—American Freedom in the Ecumenica Council.

3—Editorial: Leading Article on Chinese Labor, the Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Question of Chicag Goods in a Council of Political Political Sase upon this Chinese Question, and Why may they not carry the United States? Congress (republican) against this coolie system of Chinese inportations, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, look—Internet Wilson, of Massachusetts, look—Inter political issue upon which they may gain the

clothes five hundred American families, in consequence of the protective duty upon British iron. Take off this duty, and this iron establishment, from its inability to compete with the pauper labor of England, will have to be closed, and those aforesaid five bundred American families will be thrown out of employment, and for a time, at least, will become a burden instead of a source of prosperity to the community around them, while at the same time the market which the neighboring farmer found for his products at the furnace will be transferred to England. But the free trader says it is my right to get my iron in the cheapest market, and it is wrong to make me pay a bounty to my neighbor for his iron cause he cannot procure the cheap labor of the manufacturer in England. How, then, can this free trader object to the employment by his neighbor of Chinese labor, which, even with the removal of the iron duty, will enable him to compete in our own markets with the iron of England? Would you deny him the protections of the tariff and at the same time deny him the right to procure the cheapest labor he can find? If the protection of American industry requires the exclusion of the coolie, surely free trade calls for his admission. If it is wrong to deny us free trade by axing the whole community for the support of our Home manufactures it is wrong to denv these American factories free trade in the choice of their labor. If you would abolish the tariff you must admit the Chinaman, and why not?

Our American-born white population, we may say, are, with some exceptions, employed in agriculture, commerce, shopkeeping, finaniering, government offices, politics, speculative enterprises, the management of railroads and manufacturing establishments, and in the earned professions. The great body of our laborers, mechanical employés, servants, &c., North are Europeans, while South they are of the African race. Excepting the Indians, the original owners of this seil by charter from the Creator, what right has the native American to object to a portion in this land to the European? And what right has the European to object to the African or the Asiatic? None in the world. For thousands of years China has followed the policy of the exclusion of foreigners, until compelled by the "outside barbarians." English and American especially, to open her gates to them. Now, under the Burlingame treaty, we are bound to a reciprocity with the Chinese in this business. If we are free to go there in search of trade and employment they are as free to come here. The coolie law of Congress does not deny them the right to come of their own free will by scores, by hundreds, or by thousands. In truth, how-

nents of the day, in both hemispheres, are only the scratchings of the crust of the great question involved. The approaching general conflict between labor and capital will, in its culmination, be marked by a revolutionary construction of governments and laws the most radical and the most beneficent in the istory of mankind; and this revolution will not be so much the work of strikes and barricades as of common sense and general enlight-

The Fat Boiling Nutsance-Put It Hown. The Board of Health, after a good deal of rifling with those shocking nuisances, the fat nelting establishments, has at length determined to shut them up. We hope the Board will not hesitate a moment in this business. At all times these disgusting concerns were an tolerable nuisance to the west side of the city. In such weather as this they have ecome a positive danger. Heretofore the custom was to arrest the proprietors for running their establishments without a permit; for be it noted that not one of them has a ense from the Board of Health. Yet strange to say, no sooner was ball taken for the offenders, as of course it was in all instances. than they returned to their stench dens and ommenced to poison the air again. It is evident, then, that making arrests and taking bail for the prisoners is mere child's play. Indictments by the Grand Jury against each individual proprietor, if followed up by the city legal official, might do some good. But would be far better if the Board of Health would, on its own responsibility, lock up the doors of all these foul places and put a stop to their business at once.

It is said, however, that the owners of the fat melting houses laugh at the Board and don't care a fig for the law. That odorous interest, it appears, represents some six millions of dollars, and the proprietors have probably got the idea into their heads that this influence can overshadow law and the Health Board. Something must be done to abate the nuisance, or else the west side of the city, in the vicinity of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, will become depopulated. Boarders in some of the hotels and poarding houses are clearing out. Hotel keepers are remonstrating against the ruin to their business. Residents of private houses are compelled to live in a stifling atmosphere with closed windows. Even transient passengers on the Eighth Avenue Railroad are affected to nausea-not very agreeable to their fellow passengers-as they ride through this district. The question therefore is, shall a large, populous district of the city, be poisoned by filthy vapors and odors, in order that a few men may grow rich, not upon the fat of the land, but of the slaughter houses of Jersey, from which it is notorious they import putrid entrails and cook them into nastiness in the very heart of the city, sending rank and vile vapors into every household fround?

These nuisances would not be permitted to exist twenty-four hours in any other city in the world. See how quick the plucky little District Attorney of Brooklyn wiped them out of that city! We have a right to expect just as effective action from our new and remodelled Board of Health. Or, are the fat melting pesthouses really above the law?

The Board of Excise Commissioners have passed a resolution authorizing and instructing the police to more rigorously enforce that part of the Excise law known as the Sunday clause, which prohibits the selling or giving away intoxicating liquors on Sunday and after twelve o'clock Saturday night. Only the positive and unqualified administration of the law that for several weeks past have horrified the community as part of the regular Monday news. Crime begins in the Saturday night debauch, which, with many who lead a bard life of labor and privation and are unequal to self-restraint, is regularly associated with the reception of the week's wages. But men do not drive themselves crazy at once. There are several hours of boon companionship, and at about the close of that happy period, if the law were enforced, they would be turned out of the groggeries and would either stagger away home or get sober in the station house from simple privation of supplies. But the law is winked at. They continue to swill all night and at daylight reel out converted into rum maniacsmere Thugs, unconscious of everything but a frenzy to kill: and at this hour murder is rife. The simple enforcement of the law will prevent it all, and the people are now pretty well agreed that it is not a very outrageous tyranny which forces men to keep so sober as to respect other men's lives.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH-UNRIVALLED PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.—We learn that the pyrotechnic displays on Independence Day in this city next Monday will be unrivalled in extent and splendor. The arrangements this year have been placed in the hands of the Park Commissioners, who have undertaken the discharge of their duties in a spirit of liberality that must command the admiration of all patriotic citizens. Every prominent park and square and public place will have its display of fireworks, gotten up under the direction of the Commissioners, and representing some startling and novel scenes appropriate to this age of steam, electricity, railroading and fast yachting. While on this subject we would suggest to the pyrotechnists the propriety of having the fireworks in such elevated positions that the assembled multitudes can witness them without inconvenience or discomfort. But the veteran Eddy and the matured Greene. the pyrotechnists who have the executive matter in hand, after an interval of a couple of years, will undoubtedly use their best endeavors to satisfy everybody, especially the great public, on the coming glorious Fourth.

More Errors.-The Associated Press agents are still fit subjects for good advice in regard to the care they should take to secure he accuracy of their despatches. From San Francisco they inform us of the death of 'Captain J. D. Robinson, of the United States Navy, who commanded the Pensacola during the engagement in Mobile Bay." This is open to criticism, because there is no Captain J. D. Robinson in the United States Navy, and because the Pensacola was not in the engageever, all these labor aritations and labor move- ment in Mobile Ber.

Congress-The St. Domingo Treaty-The

The Senate yesterday went into executive session on the St. Domingo treaty; but Mr. Sherman's strong appeal to take up the Tax bill in open session prevailed, and the treaty was not acted upon. The time for exchanging ratifications has already been extended twice, and the subject has been before the public and the Senate for a longer time than the Tax bill, which could much better afford to wait. The action of the Senate does not indicate any adverse disposition towards the treaty, but it is likely to lead to strong doubts of its ever being ratified. These are worse than an open rejection, as can be seen in the case of St. Thomas, where the whole people of that island and of Denmark were insulted by the neglect of the Senate to take any action whatever on the treaty of cession. This occurred when the President and Senate were at enmity, and may have resulted partly from that cause; but certainly if a republican Senate rejects a treaty negotiated by its own republican President it is time we hit upon some new mode of making treaties with foreign

When the Tax bill was finally considered the House clause reducing duties on sugar, pepper, spices, wines, brandy and champagne and cotton manufac-tures was stricken out, leaving the rates as they are at present. Some debate ensued on the House proposition to reduce the coal tariff, in the midst of which the Senate adjourned. The legislation on the tax and tariff so far clearly indicates that the Senate is opposed to the well defined sense of the House for low duties even on the necessities of life, and a committee of conference is therefore likely to e demanded

The main business in the House was the discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the items discussed being mainly private and personal donations. The bill was passed. It is the last of the appropriation bills in the House. Not one of them has yet been definitely accepted in the Senate. The report of the Conference Committee on Mr. Garfield's Currency bill came up and was generally discussed, a variety of opinions seeming to prevail among members as to whether it meant contraction or expansion. It really means both. It means the expansion of our worst kind of currency, national bank notes, and contraction of our best, greenbacks. Fortunately, the hot weather was too much for the House, and an adjournment was taken without any definite action on the report.

The Abdication of Queen Isabella-What is to Come of It?

Our Spanish news is interesting, from the fact that Queen Isabella has actually resigned. That she intended to resign has long been known to us. But how or in whose favor the resignation was to take place were questions which were somewhat perplexing. The facts of the case have made an end of the difficulty. Isabella has resigned in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. The resignation has taken place in Paris. It has been signed by the ex-Queen in favor of her son, in presence of all the members of the royal family, and in presence also of men wh. are in the confidence of the Emperor Napoleon. What gives importance to the news is the fact that Prim goes to Vichy. All things considered, it does seem as if the Spanish throne question was settled. For what has Queen Isabella abdicated? Not for nothing. She has abdicated to save herself and her family. Montpensier is her biggest enemy, and of all the candidates he is the man whom the Emperor Napoleon least likes. The abdication of the Queen makes the future plain. The Prince of the Asturias is a ing man, not yet thirteen years of age. door. Himself King by common consent will make the revolution a fact and save Napoleon the Third from trouble. Prim has said that three months will reveal the future King of Spain. We are no longer in doubt as to the man who will occupy the Spanish throne. It will not be Montpensier. It will not be a prince of Portugal or of Italy. It will not be Don Carlos. In a sentence we say it, and what we say is, Napoleon is in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. No other candidate so well fits into the peculiar circumstances and requirements of the hour. The young King must recognize the men who made him. Napoleon will be his friend. Spain will be satisfied, and the man who made the revolution will have no good ground of complaint. Since Spain cannot become as yet a republic, and since an Iberian kingdom is not yet in general favor, a boy king. and he the Prince of the Asturias, is about the best arrangement possible. With the son of Isabella on the Spanish throne Napoleon remains the chief of the Latin races. As things now are we cannot say Spain can do

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS-THE PANAMA Fire. -Our correspondent's advices from Panama and extracts from the papers published there put us in possession of the particulars of the late disastrous fire which nearly destroyed the city of Panama. These we give in another part of the HERALD this morning. It is deplorable to think that the ravages made by the fire could have been to a great extent neutralized by a properly organized fire brigade. From the efforts made by the seamen in the harbor, under proper control and wise direction, the spread of the flames was stayed and further damage prevented. This should convince the citizens of Panama of the necessity of a fire brigade, and we hope that, severe as the lesson of the great fire has been, it will not be altogether devoid of beneficial results.

CHARLES DICKENS AND ABE LINCOLN .-Charles Dickens' funeral having been fully reported by cable telegrams to and published in the HERALD-the formation of the cortege, the names of the mourners, the reception at and interment in Westminster Abbey-the day after its occurrence, we submit to our readers this morning some of the more remarkable incidents in the life of the deceased novelist as they have been brought to light by the English and European continental mail. It is related that Dickens told an anecdote, on the authority of the late Secretary Stanton, concerning the late President Lincoln having had some very extraordinary dreams, which were fulfilled in a

Napoleon's Executive Position-M. Picard

An important communication from Paris appears in our columns to-day. It is dated on the 17th of June, and is specially addressed to the HERALD. It speaks of Napoleon's present position, of his Cabinet and of the legislative aspirations of the nation which he governs. The writer thinks that France must have a new Cabinet. M. Picard is spoken of as likely to be its chief-the advent of a Ministry formed by the distinguished orator of the Left being regarded as a very prob able official contingency. It is indicated that a parliamentary political combination, looking in this direction, will, at no distant day, relieve M. Ollivler from the cares of office and succeed in placing the seals of the empire in

France has reached a critical crisis in the history of her government under Napoleon the Third. It is likened, indeed, in a political point of view, as approaching in similarity that which existed in a war aspect under Napoleon the First in Russia. To advance is dangerous; to remain stationary possible; to retreat ruinous, present Emperor has a policy, conservative, and consequently, just now, safe. He accepts acknowledged and accomplished facts; bows with dignified condescension to the will of the people. Our writer intimates that he will do so during a ministerial crisis, as he has himself proclaimed that his enemies in the French political system are the men of the Third party. When Napoleon knows his man he knows how to treat him. Ollivier, it is said, has lost the support of the Paris press. Napoleon perceives his opportunity. He has nothing to fear from the mem bers of the Left centre. The nation demands a change. His Majesty goes for the Left and for Picard. This fact proves again the keen sense of appreciation of the public will and the grand capacity for personal rule which Bonaparte possesses. He knows that he exists in a moment of progress for the nations, and proclaims his knowledge of the fact by standing forth as an imperial embodiment of progressprogress healthy, secure and beneficial. The present movement in France is placed before the world in a very intelligible yet simple shape by our special writer in Paris. The statement will secure the earnest attention of our readers. It may herald most important consequences for the Old World populations.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

We publish on another page of the HERALD this morning an interesting communication from our Havana correspondent. The Spaniards claim that they have seized the second cargo of the steamer George B. Upton. The Captain General telegraphs to Havana the facts. A number of communications between the Cuban authorities have also fallen into the hands of the government. Aside from the reported capture of the Upton's cargo, which may or may not be true, we find that the work of devastation is going on in the interior, and that the Cubans are laying waste any and all the estates which can in any degree give shelter or protection to the Spanish troops. The torch is daily and nightly employed, and the red light of burning mansions and the desolate nd luxuriant plantations exhibit but too plainly the dreadful barbarity with which the war in Cuba is carried on. Within the last couple of weeks no fewer than thirty-four estates were destroyed by the insurgents. Rich and promising crops have thus been totally ruined, and still the work goes on. Against such a mode of warfare as this what can the Spaniards do? They see the very wealth which attracts them to the island to stay the progress of destruction. There are no encounters between the contending forces of any note. The rainy season has put a stop to operations in the Eastern Department. The flery Count. Valmaseda is at Bayamo, possibly resting on prospective laurels and counting his chances for the Captain Generalship. The news, apart from the burning of estates, which of late has increased fearfully, is not particularly important, though containing many interesting features.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION .- We publish this morning later intelligence from the exploring expedition to the Isthmus of Darien. It will be seen that the work of exploration has ended for the season without a practicable route for a canal having been discovered. Nevertheless it cannot be said that the time and labor expended have been wholly lost. A part of the Continent which has heretofore een little known has been thoroughly explored and surveyed, and maps prepared which will prove of great benefit, not only to future explorers, but to all persons desirous of becoming acquainted with the geography of the isthmus. Should it be true that Lieutenant Hitchcock has discovered gold in the streams on the Pacific slope these maps will come into early service, for the certainty of finding the precious metal will undoubtedly attract a large number of adventurers to Colombia. Altogether, while it is to be regretted that the expedition has not been successful in its search for a ship canal route, we think it likely to result in much good to science and possibly to commerce.

THE "GAG LAW" IN IRELAND .- The British Coercion law in Ireland, its intent and present operation and effects are amply illustrated in our special correspondence from the Green Isle, dated in Navan on the 13th of June, published to-day. The HERALD writer describes his personal experiences when in the tands of the Irish police. The exhibit shows that there exists very little of the spirit of a fraternal union between the Irish and English peoples, even after the duration of a government relationship which extends over a space of six hundred years.

GRANT STANDS BY HIS MEN.-It is a good, generous, and stanch quality that is exhibited by Grant in his readiness to cover General Babcock from the assaults made upon him by the more malignant opponents of the St. Domingo treaty. Grant's declaration that if any odium attaches to what Babcock has done that officer is blameless, as he only obeyed the instructions of the Executive, takes the responsibility boldly and confidently, and will, indeed, go far to satisfy the people that remarkable wanner during the sivil war in odium only attaches to those acts through distertion and misconstruction.

Quarantine-What Do the Merchants Want? Several of the merchants who deal with ports from which the most dangerous epidemic diseases may be brought hither, and who feel the pressure of the quarantine laws in that delaw of their cargoes which is necessary to secure the public health, met on Monday to confer over their grievances and to try and determine what reform they really desired and what practical steps they could agree upon for combined action. They were advised by some "prominent lawyers," whom they seem to have consulted in Washington, that there was one way in which all the embarrassment they suffer from State officials might be overcome. These lawyers propose to move the general government to assume the quarantine authority and oust the State. Thus the State officials would play the tyrant no longer. The proposition was rather alarming to the merchants, who suddenly discovered that they were all democrats, opposed to national encroachments, and who reflected that the appeal for correction of abuses could be much more cheaply heard in Albany than in Washington. They decided, therefore, not to invite Uncle Sam's interference. Then a local lawyer proposed to carry the case into the courts for them, "terms reasonable;" but they did not want to fight. They next received the invitation of New Jersey to come over and pay their fees at the great port of Perth Amboy, with the promise that they should not be quarantined at all; but s committee visiting that ambitious suburb yesterday came to the conclusion that they would as lief have their cargoes in quarantine as in New Jersey, and so turned a deaf ear to the voice of the syren. Finally, they determined that Dr. Carnochan was just the man they wanted in the place the eminent surgeon holds. and that all that is necessary to secure their entire happiness is that the commissioners to fix the rate of charges for lighters shall meet and relieve them of certain extortions for which there is no other remedy. Why don't the commission meet?

Congress Improving and Beginning to Work

The heated term seems to make the members of Congress long for the green fields of their homes or the watering places. They have begun to work in earnest, with the hope, no doubt, of getting through necessary legislation, at least, by the 15th of July, the day appointed for adjournment. Not only are they working hard, but are doing much better for the country and people. The abrogation of the income tax, or rather the determination of the Senate to let it die a natural death, settles that question. This will be popular and tend to strengthen the party in power. Then, taking off the duty on salt and modifying the duties on other things of prime necessity, of which there is now an evident disposition. show that members are looking more to the interests of the people and to their popularity at home. In view of the fact, too, that most of the elections for the next Congress will take place in the fall, and before the next session, there is reason to hope for a still greater reduction of taxation on things which the general public use and must have. There is no time now for a general revision of the tariff appearance of vast and what were once rich | and tax laws-no time to simplify our system of raising revenue, which is much needed: but something more may yet be done to relieve the burdens of the people. The income of the Treasury is much too large. It only leads to extravagance and corruption. If the revenue were to be reduced a hundred millions a year. with some reduction of expenditures and more economy, we believe there would still be a handsome surplus to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. In cutting down the taxes sarily be decreased. Then, every year, and, indeed, every month, the population, wealth and productiveness of the country are increasing. It is certain that the revenue will continue to increase relatively. Congress cannot do better, then, than to continue to abolish taxes that press most upon the mass of the people.

Red Cloud at Home.

The great Sioux chief, Red Cloud, has arrived within a short distance of "his people," to whom he is about to unburden himself of all the knowledge he acquired in his late visit to the East, and pour all his sorrows and disappointments into the bosoms of the braves and squaws and papooses. But he is probably going to do more than this. He goes back discontented, to a discontented and savage people. Whatever Red Cloud's own designs for the future may be, there can be very little doubt that among the warriors of his tribe the voice is for war. In conversation with the Quaker Commissioner at Omaha the chief rather demurred to the friendly proposition to make peace with the Pawnees. The savage is cunning. Let us take care that he does not make peace with them too soon, and to enter into a friendly alliance too. It is not an uncommon occurrence for tribes at war with each other to make up their difficulties, take a good smoke of the calumet and join hands against the common enemy-the pale face. It has been done many a time. We must not take Red Cloud's slippery words at their superficial value; but what we ought to do. and what we must do in order to finish this butchering business, is to strengthen our garrisons on the frontier and to send plenty of our unemployed soldiers out there to protect our defenceless settlers.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABI-NET .- Lord Clarendon being no more, the question is, who will occupy his place? A cable despatch informs us that Lord Granville. the present Minister for the Colonies and the liberal leader of the House of Lords, is to be the new man. His place, we are told, is to be filled by the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. who has won for himself some reputation as Chief Secretary for Ireland. We shall not be sorry to know that Earl Granville has become Foreign Minister. Of all living English statesmen he is the wisest and the most cosmopolitan. Under him we shall look for some common sense in the British Foreign Office.

CANADA has agreed upon certain terms on which she will admit British Columbia to the New Dominion. Considering the Fenian and Winnipeg difficulties, the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia disaffection, and the currency nuisance in the New Dominion, British Columbia must consider the proposition rather cool-